

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

OF

!KHEIS MUNICIPALITY



2012-2017

FOREWORD BY THE MAYOR



I would like to take this opportunity to thank all the citizens of this beautiful municipal area who have, despite their busy schedules and other important things that they could have done, gave public participation in this municipal planning process a priority.

Despite its restricted resources the Council remains committed to uphold its constitutional mandate of providing services, a healthy safe environment, and social and economic development to all its communities in an equitable and sustainable manner. Council, in consultation with community stakeholders, identified key performance areas to be included in the Municipality's Integrated Development Plan.

It would be remiss of me not to thank all those who walked the extra mile and worked tirelessly in meeting the challenge of compiling this vital document in-house successfully. In particular I thank my fellow Councillors, the Acting Municipal Manager, all Senior Managers, the IDP Manager and support staff.

They enabled us to give effect to our stated corporate value that the community is our inspiration and our workforce is our strength in the quest for community development and service delivery.

Cllr. W.A Maritz

Mayor: !Kheis Municipality

Acknowledgements from the Acting Municipal Manager

Acknowledgements by Acting Municipal Manager: Mrs H.T Scheepers



In terms of the Municipal Systems Act of 2000 it is required of each and every municipality to develop an IDP.

A 5 year plan that is a strategic development tool which aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality: - guided by its budget. Through our public participation processes we have develop a clear vision for our municipality for the next 5 years.

The history of the !Kheis area proudly share the exciting moments of loving, caring people reminiscing in the beautiful scenery of the Boegoeberg Dam, the slopes of the Orange River and its magnificent vineyards.

We drive our strategic choices from our vision statement: Loyal and efficient service delivery to all our communities, thus our vision needs to be realized into goals for the future of our children and their children's children.

The financial shadow that was cast over our municipality are being dealt with effectively and this IDP give us a chance to renew our commitments to be able to deliver better services, however this can only be done in partnership with all our stakeholders.

Our strategic objectives are:

- For every household to have access to: clean water, electricity and sanitation.
- To treat our people's needs with compassion and with one motive, having only their best interest at heart.
- For local government to be an effective instrument of change within our communities
- To be a local authority that is accountable and community driven when addressing poverty and service delivery.

These objectives converted into specific key performance indicators will put management to the ultimate test of performance. Our Turnaround Strategy will help us to concentrate on our resources in making efforts to deliver basic services, enhancing our revenue strategy to achieve financial stability.

Through constructive engagements and partnership with all our residents and structured organs of society and our political leaders the !Kheis Municipality's financial position will be stabilize and its service delivery mandate will be realized.

1.2 The Legal Policy framework of the IDP

Since the introduction of the IDP as an instrument of local planning and coordination through legislation in 2000, this local planning instrument has evolved tremendously through the development of various policies, legislation as well as support and capacity building initiatives by National Government, and specifically the Department of Provincial and Local Government and the District Municipality.

The White Paper on Local Government in 1998 confirmed the IDP as a crucial instrument of developmental local government and emphasized the links between the IDP and performance management. The Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Chapter 5), the key legislation for the IDP, as well as the Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001 set out the principles for the process to be followed in preparing an IDP and specify the minimum contents of an IDP. The first “full” IDP’s were due in 2002. As was the case with many other municipalities in South Africa this first IDP was a daunting task and although a degree of success was achieved many challenges remain to comply with the spirit and content of the legislation, even after the first 5-years of annual reviews of the IDP. This is partly due to continuing evolvement of the IDP as an “institutional management process” rather than just a planning instrument.

The IDP, in line with “progressive” discourse on governance and planning internationally, is now centred on integration, performance management and participation. This is evident from the legal requirements set out in the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 in terms of community participation (Chapter 4) and performance management (Chapter 6). Both the content of an IDP and the linkage with performance management were further emphasised in the Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001.

The Municipal Finance Management Act, 56 2003 aims to modernise budget and financial management practices by placing local government finances on a sustainable footing in order to maximize the capacity of municipalities to deliver on its developmental and service delivery mandate. In order to achieve a closer linkage between the planning and budgeting processes the Municipal Systems Act was amended in January 2004 to achieve require and explicit link between the IDP and budgeting process.

Shifts in policy and practice related to the IDP since 2000 emphasised the fact that the IDP’s should serve as a basis for aligning policy, planning and budgeting processes across all spheres of government (integration). This resulted in Cabinet and the President, in his State of the Nation Address in May 2006, expressing the need to complete the process of harmonising the National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP), the Provincial Growth and Development Strategies (PGDS) and the municipal Integrated Development Plans (IDP’s). The responsibility for giving effect to this decision was given to the Policy Unit in The Presidency. In accordance with this brief the Unit set up an intergovernmental project team, comprising of National Treasury and the Departments of Provincial and Local Government, Land Affairs and Trade and Industry to guide and oversee the project. A key activity of the project entailed the hosting of consultative workshops in each province to arrive at a mutual and shared understanding of:

- the role of the NSDP in facilitating alignment; and
- the processes by which the IDP’s, PGDS and the NSDP could be linked. This initiative gave rise to the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, No.13 of 2005.

1.4 What makes the 3rd Generation IDP different?

This IDP takes the work of the post-2002 IDP and its reviews forward in the following important ways:

- This IDP is not being prepared in isolation but takes into account the harmonisation initiatives from National and Provincial government as well as the range of national and provincial development policies and plans.
- There is recognition that the municipality's strategic approach is sound and requires continuity;
- It follows that this IDP provides strategic continuity that allows existing running projects and programmes to retain delivery momentum;
- Various sectoral plans have been completed and now inform the IDP while others will be completed during this IDP's lifespan.

1.5 Developing the IDP: The Process Plan

Section 28 (1) of the Municipal Systems Act compels a Municipal Council to adopt "a process set out in writing to guide the planning, drafting, adoption and review of its integrated development plan" – the Process Plan. The preparation process or drafting of the Process Plan is the responsibility of municipal management and needs to include the following issues according to Section 29(1) of the Act:

- **The Ward Councillors** Roles and responsibilities of the different role players in the IDP process have to be clarified in advance and internal human resources have to be allocated accordingly;
- Since the promulgation of the Municipal Financial Management Act (Act 56 of 2003) it is vital to align the IDP Process (S28 of MSA) with the Performance Management Process (Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations (Ch3, 2(g)) and the Budgeting Process (S 21, 22 and 23 of MFMA).

1.6 Process Plan

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

During the composition and the annual review of the Integrated Developing Plan specific roles and responsibilities were drawn up for all parties involved in the process. The first aim of this is to ensure that all involved, know what is expected of them. Secondly this way of working ensures that all the tasks and objectives can be achieved for the set dates seeing that the different people involved will be kept responsible for the tasks they have been given.

According to the above-mentioned, decisions were made on the following roles and responsibilities.

The Council

- Consider and accept the planning of the process
- Consider, accept and approval of IDP
- Must motivate their identified Communities within the municipality to participate.
- Must convene and be part of the IDP meetings in their area.

The Municipal Manager / IDP Manager

- Is responsible and accountable for the IDP process.
- To nominate persons for different roles in the IDP process.
- Preparing of the IDP
- Make sure that all role-players are involved
- Co-ordinate the participation of the communities
- React on inputs from the public
- Ensure thorough documentation of the process.
- Amend the IDP on request from the MEC
- Annually review the IDP

Heads of Department - officials involved (members of the IDP Steering Committee)

- Make use of some technical analysis
- Looking for priorities
- Relay on information for the budget
- Is instrumental with the compilation of the IDP
- Give guidance and advice to the Municipal Manager or IDP Manager.

The IDP Steering Committee

- Specify terms for the planning
- Do intensive research
- Consider and give comment or inputs to sub-committees

The IDP Representative Forum

- Set up a platform for inputs from the communities
- Establish a platform for discussions, negotiation and decision-making between interested groups.
- Ensure communication between IDP Representative Forum and the inhabitants of the local municipality.

1.7 Institutional Arrangements

Organisational arrangements have to be established and decisions on the membership of teams, committees or forums have to be made;

1.8 Programme

A programme needs to be worked out which sets out the envisaged planning activities, a time frame and the resource requirements for the IDP process. Such a detailed programme of the planning process is crucial to keep track of the process and to interact with the different role-players;

Actual process followed in drafting 5-year IDP (Continue annually)

№	Timeframe	Activity	Org Structure	Comments
1		Advertisement in paper to announce preparation of IDP and to solicit names from organizations to be represented in IDP Forum as well as a memorandum to all ward councillors to nominate representatives from Ward Committees to serve on the IDP Rep Forum	Community, Ward Committees and Council	
2.		Adoption of Process Plan	Council	Formal Approval of Process Plan according to s28(1) MSA
3.		Memorandum to all Directors requesting input into Analysis, especially Key Priority Issues to be addressed for next 5-year period.	Management Team (MT)	
4.		Input template distributed to all Provincial sector Departments	Provincial Sector Departments	A template was circulated to all IDP Champions in all provincial Sector Departments in order for them to submit their strategic planning issues within !Kheis Municipality as well as projects and/or budgets planned for either implementation of these projects or to fund projects.
5.		Invitations circulated for 1 st Discussion Forums on IDP	Council, Ward Committees, Stakeholder groupings, MT, Prov. Sector Depts.	
6.		Analysis workshop with MT and 1 st level line managers	Mun. Admin	An in-depth discussion was held with all senior managers with regard to the present state of development of the Municipality and what key priorities from the Administration's viewpoint should be addressed in the next 5-year period.
7.		Analysis with Councillors	Councillors	Presentation to councillors on outcome of workshop on with MT and to solicit the political input in terms of the key priority issues.

9		Analysis workshop with IDP Rep Forum	IDP Rep Forum	Constitution of IDP Rep Forum, presentation of Municipal Analysis and soliciting community input in terms of the next 5-year period.
10		A discussion document on the Key Performance Areas, Strategic Objectives and Targets for the next 5-year term IDP was circulated to MT and line managers	Mun Administration	This document served as the base discussion document to finalise the agreed to Key priority issues.
11		Invitation to the 2 nd round of IDP for discussions	Council, Ward Committees, Stakeholder groupings, MT, Prov Sector Depts.	Invitations were sent out for the second round of discussions to arrive at the agreed to the Key Performance Areas, Strategic Objectives and Targets and to discuss the strategic framework and prioritization model for the 5-year capital and operational plans.
12		Working Session with Councillors/MT	Councillors/MT	Working session on Strategic Focus Areas, Strategic Objectives and Targets, Institutional Scorecard and Framework for Projects, Operational requirements and Budget prioritization.
13		Working Session with IDP Business Forum	Business Community	Working session on Strategic Focus Areas, Strategic Objectives and Targets, Institutional Scorecard and Framework for Projects, Operational requirements and Budget prioritization.
14		Working Session with IDP Rep Forum	Ward Cllrs, Ward Committees, Stakeholder Groupings, Prov Sector Depts.	Working session on Strategic Focus Areas, Strategic Objectives and Targets, Institutional Scorecard and Framework for Projects, Operational requirements and Budget prioritization.
15		MT Working Session on linkage between IDP Priorities and the Budget allocations and linkage with SDBIP and s57 Managers Performance Agreements	Management Team	This working session to deal mainly with the linkage of the Budget (both operational and capital) to the strategic priorities in the IDP. Managers were provided with their respective vote no's initial budget allocations to ensure that the priority issues are addressed and to ensure that this linkage is continued in the SDBIP.
		Publish draft IDP and Budget for public Comment as well as Programme for Public Consultation on Budget and Capital Programme		
		Public Consultation		

1.9 Public Participation Plan

Special attention has to be paid to the mechanisms and procedures for community and stakeholder participation during the planning process. This must also be in line with the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000;

Due to the fact that the !Kheis Municipality is seen as a dynamic organization that is concerned about its Communities, an extensive and complete Integrated Development Planning process has been launch.

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of the municipality was therefore drawn up in 2002 and reconsidered for the brand new judicial area of the newly formed local government in 2003.

The target of the Integrated Development Planning process which must be kept in mind throughout the process is as follows:

To develop a planning system through the implementation and aims of the ground development, that will promote community participation as well as to encourage participation and partnership between the government and the community.

To set up a framework in the !Kheis Municipality whereby the local communities, other role-players and interested parties will be given the opportunity to identify their own needs and issues as well as plan on how it can be implemented.

Set up space for a root-level approach that will gather and distribute information from provincial and international development strategies

1.10 Document Structure

This IDP is structured in 7 sections:

- a) Introduction: explaining the background and context to the IDP;
- b) Driving forces behind the IDP;
- c) Analysis: reflecting our understanding of our area and current development status;
- d) Approach: setting out our approach to improve the region;
- e) Strategies: priorities for growing and developing the municipalities within the area ; and
- f) Projects: outlining integrated projects to implement in partnership with stakeholders
- g) Legally required sectoral plans

1. 11 Document Status

In its current format this IDP remains a consultative draft and still has to be finally adopted by after considering final input from all relevant stakeholders by end of June 2012.

2. Driving Forces behind the IDP and Alignment and Integration Strategy

2.1 National Growth and Development Strategies

Government's targets for 2014 are:

- Reduce unemployment by half
- Reduce poverty by half
- Provide skills required by the economy
- Ensure that all South Africans are able to fully exercise their constitutional rights and enjoy the full dignity of freedom
- Provide a compassionate government service to the people
- Improve services to achieve a better national health profile and reduction of preventable causes of death, including violent crime and road accidents
- Significantly reduce the number of serious and priority crimes and cases awaiting trial
- Position South Africa strategically as an effective force in global relations
- All Municipalities and Government Departments must ensure Clean Audits

The key tasks in achieving the above targets are:

- To grow the economy and balance increased social spending with higher public spending on economic infrastructure and services.
- Dedicated focus will be paid to government capability, especially that of local government as it operates at the coalface of service delivery, by:
 - Focusing Intergovernmental Relations on service delivery and development outcomes in the context of the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Bill.
 - Ensuring that "Project Consolidate" serves as a catalyst to make the Local Government sphere fully functional through an intergovernmental hands-on support approach.
 - Ensuring that the "people's contract" be realized through active partnerships between government, communities and the public sector at local level.
 - To ensure that integrated sustainable human settlements and resilient and vibrant municipal economies are at the centre of governments objectives.

The above issues need to be reflected in Provincial Growth and Development Strategies and Local level IDP's.

2.3 National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP)

1 Overall Budget

- A cost estimated for the whole planning process will be include in the final document.

2 Funding protocols

- Since the promulgation of the Municipal Financial Management Act (Act 56 of 2003) it is vital to align the IDP Process (S28 of MSA) with the Performance Management Process (Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations (Ch3, 2(g)) and the Budgeting Process (S 21, 22 and 23 of MFMA).

3. Background and Analysis

3.1 Historical Background

The historical background focuses mainly on the first residents of the Municipal Area, and where the name of the Municipality originated.

The !Kheis Municipal Area was initially inhabited by the Khoi-San people, who've also been the first permanent inhabitants of South Africa. The San, who lived a nomadic life, migrated through the area. The Korannas (Khoi group) arrived in the area during the 18th century. They were widely spread over the "Benede Oranje" area and consisted of various tribes, each with its own captain (leader). The groups who lived in the !Kheis area, was under leadership of Captain Willem Bostander and Klaas Springbok. Many of their descendants still live in the area today. Other Khoi-groups, such as the Griekwas, also migrated through the area and intermarried with the Korannas. Later Coloured stock farmers, as well as white hunters and farmers arrived.

The Korannas tenaciously protected their territory against English invaders, when the English wanted to shift the Colonial Northern Border up to the Orange River. After several Northern Border wars, the Korannas power was broken and several Koranna leaders i.e. Dawid Diederiks, Jan Kivedo (Cupido), Karel Ruyter (Ruiters), Piet Rooi, Klaas Lukas, Jan Malgas, Thomas Pofadder, were caught between 1870 and 1879 by the English and held captive as political prisoners on Robben Island. (The very first people sent to Robben Island as political prisoners, were Khoi people). In 1883 Piet Rooi died as a prisoner on Robben Island.

The actions of the English against the Korannas left them without leaders, which largely led to the fall of the Koranna people. The fact that the Municipality was given the name !Kheis is indeed an acknowledgment to the native people who first migrated to this area.

3.2 Municipal Background

!Kheis Municipality was established from the former Groblershoop Municipality, including the following settlements:

- Boegoeberg
- Gariep
- Grootdrink
- Kleinbegin
- Opwag
- Topline
- Wegdraai

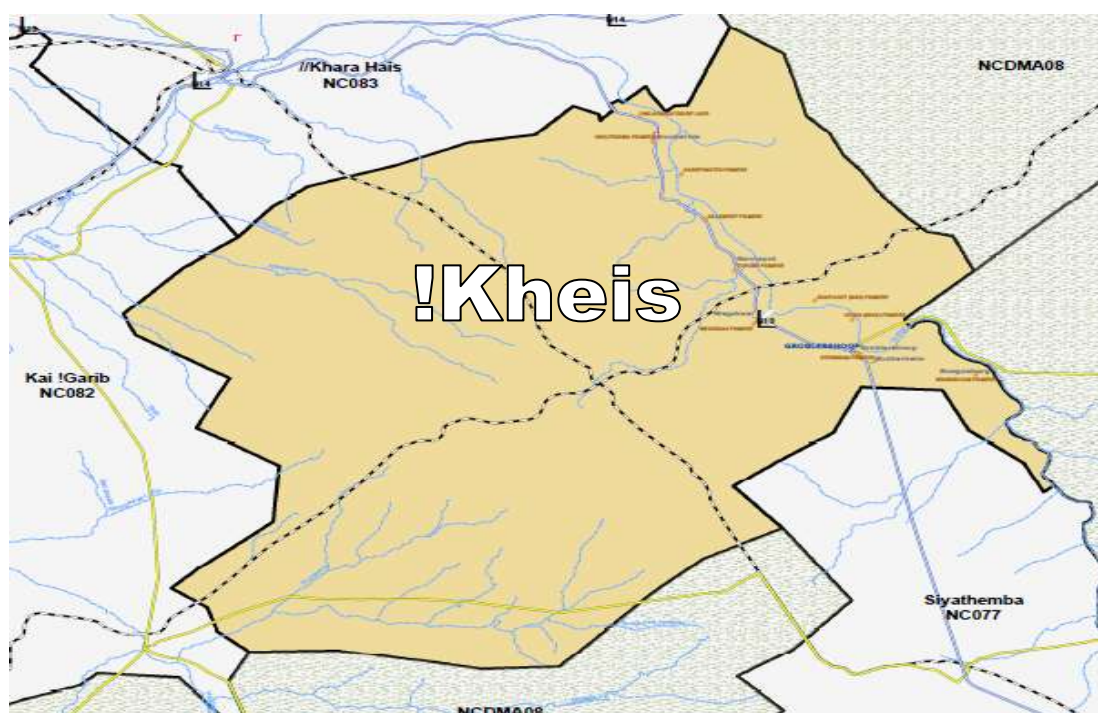
These settlements were previously part of the Siyanda and Karoo District Municipalities (Boegoeberg: Karoo District Municipality). These Municipalities administrated these settlements and provided them with services up until the demarcation in November 2000. From December 2000, !Kheis Municipality took over services and personnel and total service provision took place from 1 July 2001.

Service Level Agreements on Environmental Health Services, Housing Delivery and Technical support was signed with the Siyanda District Municipality.

3.3 Location And Composition Of The Study Area

The !Kheis Municipal Area is part of the Siyanda District Municipal Area. The main town is Groblershoop and other settlements include Grootdrink, Topline, Wegdraai, Gariep, Opwag en Boegoeberg. !Kheis Municipal Area is east and southeast of Upington and was previously part of the Kenhardt Magistrate area.

The nearest settlement to Upington is Grootdrink, situated ± 75 km from Upington. Topline, is situated ± 95 km from Upington and Wegdraai, is ± 105 km from Upington. All the before-mentioned settlements are situated southeast of Upington. Directly east of Grootdrink, you find Gariep, which is connected with a gravel road to Grootdrink and a tar road to Groblershoop-Griekawastad. East of Groblershoop you find Boegoeberg, which is ± 15 km from Groblershoop on route to the Boegoeberg dam. Northwest of Groblershoop is Opwag. The rest of the Municipal Area is occupied by commercial farms and commonage land.



3.4 Natural Resources

!Kheis Municipal Area is mainly a stock-farming and irrigation area. The Orange River stretches right through the area, from the southeast to the northwest. It is in actual fact the river that makes economic development possible. Without the river, the area would have been much poorer. Residents of the area also settled close to the river.

The presence of perennial river water, contributed mainly to the establishment of table grapes, which are marketed and exported to Western Europe. This industry currently provides the most job opportunities in the area. Unfortunately a large percentage of this employment is only seasonal.

The environment also promotes stock-farming and people especially farm with sheep for the meat market. The stock-farming industry also provides work to local people. Sometimes, however, the stock-farming industry is affected negatively by droughts.

The natural environment of !Kheis Municipal Area further creates opportunities for tourism. For instance, the presence of the Orange River is a definite tourism asset, since the river provides several tourism possibilities. The appearance of mountains, hills, and large open spaces, could also be allurements for the 4X4 tourists, since 4X4 routes could be created. The natural appearance of the area also supports agricultural tourism.

Mineral deposits in the area

Abandoned mines in the !Kheis municipal area			
Elements Occurring	Name of Element	Amount of occurrences	% of Abandoned Mines
Fs	Feldspar	6	75%
Be	Beryllium	1	12.50%
AC	Chrysotile	1	12.50%
Never exploited deposits in the !Kheis municipal area			
Elements Occurring	Name of Element	Amount of occurrences	% of Never Exploited Deposits
S	Sulphur (in pyrite)	1	25%
Ni	Nickel	2	50%
U	Uranium	1	25%
Dormant mines in the !Kheis municipal area			
Elements Occurring	Name of Element	Amount of occurrences	% of Dormant Mines
MA	Molybdenum	1	100%
Deposits being exploited in the !Kheis municipal area			
Elements Occurring	Name of Element	Amount of occurrences	% of Exploited Deposits
Cu	Copper	2	50%
GRq	Rose Quartz (Gemstone)	1	25%
Zn	Zinc	1	25%

3.5 Climate

The !Kheis area falls within a rain shadow. The average rainfall is 130mm per year. Conditions are related to those of a semi-desert.

Summers are very hot with temperatures up to 40°C and winters are cold, with temperatures averaging 10°C, but could also fall below 0°C.

3.6 Topography

The area is drained by several ground levels and non-perennial rivers. These are mainly dry streams which are transformed into strong streams during very wet years. From there the water flows to the Orange River. Few hills / mountains also appear, i.e. Asbestos Mountains. The area is part of the Nama-Karoo Biome.

The natural vegetation is characterized by Karoo plants, which adapted well to the environment, e.g. "Kokerboom", "Witgat" and Camel thorn tree. Furthermore berg-field appears in the Asbestos Mountains with sand-field in between, especially where the Camel thorn and "Swarthaak" is the dominant tree species.

Foreign trees such as the Prosopis (Suidwes Boom) also occur in the area, but many of these trees have been eradicated already by the Department of Water Affairs' Work for Water-project. Several types of grass also occur in the area. Degradation of the area is happening, due to the eradication of the Prosopis, without planting of other plants in its place.

Environmental Threats/Risks

Major existing environmental problems	Location	Magnitude of problem	Causes
Storm Water Drainage issues	Municipal Area	This is serious for the lifespan of the pipeline infrastructure.	Shortage of maintenance equipment and competent staff.
Poor appearance of Public Open Spaces and Road Reserves	All the Towns	Serious as some sidewalks are unusable. Indirectly affect LED	Shortage of staff and equipment to clean.
Lack of an Environmental Awareness Policy	Municipal area	By-Laws compiled and promulgated must be reviewed	Capacity of the municipality
Legalising of one of our existing waste landfill sites	Sternham	All landfill sites are operated legally except one	Municipal capacity-did overlook this one
Development of new landfill sites	3 additional in new residential areas	Township establishment still to be completed	Lack of Municipal Capacity
Average refuse removal service to communities	All Wards	Equipment updated still needs 1 more truck.	Lack of Capital and Operational capacity
Lack of sufficient cemeteries	All wards	No SDF / LUMS / Scheme Regulations in place to identify new sites	Municipal Capacity

National Biodiversity Strategy

According to the NBS, biodiversity considerations are to be integrated into all other strategies and plans at local government level, such as poverty eradication and developmental programmes. The NBS provides the map for achieving the biodiversity related objectives contained, i.e. reducing the rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010. The goal of the NBS was therefore always to conserve and manage biodiversity to ensure sustainable benefits to the people of South Africa, through co-operation and partnerships that build on strengths and opportunities.

According to the National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment (NSBA), !Kheis and the broader Siyanda was not identified as a priority with regard to biodiversity taking into consideration the Gariep River flowing through the area and the impacts of development on the river. Biodiversity makes a substantial contribution to the livelihoods of rural communities, in the form of housing, fuel, food and medicines. The results of the assessment also highlighted that many people have become alienated from nature, through apartheid policies and processes like urbanization. Hence, much more needs to be done to make conservation more inclusive and relevant to people's lives.

To ensure sustainable livelihoods, it is important that economic opportunities are expanded in local areas, in a way that takes both people and biodiversity into account. Nature-based tourism should encourage local economic development. There is also a huge need to expand the skills of local communities, and encourage entrepreneurs in the tourism industry, the game farming industry and commercialization enterprises, through support for training, access to finances and marketing.

It is also essential that policy making and implementation is fully participatory. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) processes need to be followed at all relevant levels, which include extensive public participation. IDP's should also include biodiversity considerations in all planning. Biodiversity must therefore be fully integrated into all planning processes. The Environmental Management and Implementation Plans required under the National Environmental Act (NEMA) need to provide a broader understanding of the roles and responsibilities, processes, structures and mechanisms to facilitate co-operative governance and are required to identify weaknesses, establish clear actions for addressing them, and measurable indicators for monitoring success.

Threats to Biodiversity:

- Climate Change

Climate change is associated with an increase in average global temperatures, leading to changes in rainfall patterns, and is likely to have significant impacts in some parts of the world, especially Africa. Indications are that climate change will result in worse floods and droughts reduce production and worsen diseases. In South Africa the predictions are bad – we could lose the entire Cape Floral Kingdom and most of the mammal species for which the Kruger National Park is famous.

It is against this growing concern that efforts should be made to improve the scientific understanding of what drives the earth-atmosphere system, producing such changes, identify those areas that may be particularly vulnerable to environmental changes, and to improve adaptation and mitigation to enable people and plant and animal communities to better live with climate change.

The Municipality envisaged to hold its Capacity Building and Awareness campaign in August 2012. The purpose will be to sensitise officials and councilors on the role of the Municipality in Climate Change and how to take it into consideration when planning for IDP projects and programmes

- Invasive Alien Species

The uncontrolled spread of invasive species (as later highlighted in the NC-SOER) is one of the key threats to indigenous biodiversity in our country. This spread has negative impacts on the economy, in sectors as diverse as health, agriculture, water supply and tourism and is likely to become much worse with climate change. Therefore there is an urgency to attend to the development of a Plan to monitor, control and eradicate these species.

Northern Cape Environmental Implementation Plan¹

One of the key environmental issues identified in the province is the generation and disposal of a variety of waste types, including municipal waste, agricultural, agro-processing etc.

¹ Refer to NC Environmental Implementation Plan for more details

Given this variety, an equally varied approach, and appropriate competencies are required to manage the different types of waste and to address the improper storage, handling and disposal of environmentally hazardous materials. Another key issue of concern is the over-exploitation of natural resources, which include development in high conservation vegetation areas; Illegal hunting etc.

Northern Cape State of the Environment Report²

According to the Report the following themes in the Province were identified:

- Atmosphere and Climate
- Biodiversity
- Environmental Management
- Fresh Water
- Human Settlements
- Land
- Marine and Coast

With regard to Atmosphere and Climate trends in temperature deviations indicate that temperature has been increasing over the past few years, making it all the more important for !Kheis Municipality to start taking into consideration the impact of climate change and Global warming on daily planning. Air pollution is, however, not perceived as an important issue for the Province.

The primary threats to Biodiversity, ecosystem goods and services are habitat transformation and degradation, and invasive alien species. The concern regarding threats to biodiversity is borne out of the recognition that our natural resource base provides a variety of goods and services on which life depends. The management of these is critical in ensuring effective conservation and sustainable use of the biodiversity. Again making the need for Environmental Conservation and Management Plans as well as Plans to eradicate and monitor Alien Invasive Species very important for !Kheis.

The Province is susceptible to land degradation. Policies and programmes are required to promote the sustainable management of land resources in the Province. With all the development happening in the area, the demands for water have also increase as in the rest of the semi-arid province.

Furthermore the Province is characterized by very low population size and density, mostly owing to the large land size of the Province. Human settlements are characterized by the legacy of apartheid, with some areas in !Kheis showing a distinct lack of services and infrastructure in comparison to other areas in the Municipality. Whilst the Municipality has tried to address the issues of basic service delivery and the provision of housing, large portion of the population still lacks these services. Access to appropriate modes of transport is also a Provincial issue and concern. Issues such as culture and heritage have been raised as important for consideration in the future planning of human settlements.

² Refer to NC State of the Environment Report which is currently being reviewed

Siyanda Environmental Management Framework³

a. Water

The Siyanda District is characterized by vast open space with scattered human settlement throughout the area. Many of the towns are located in the proximity of the Orange River, such as Groblershoop. The Orange / Gariep River, which forms the green strip through the dry landscape of the Siyanda area, is the main drainage channel in !Kheis Municipality and also the main source of surface water. Notable infestation of invading alien vegetation occurs at several places on the banks of the Orange River. Surface water is mainly used for irrigated agriculture and irrigation activities are mainly situated along the Orange River.

The Boegoeberg Dam enables the irrigation of the alluvial soils between the river's poort through the Ezel Rand (part of the Matsap quartzite) and the open granite country at Upington. The crops most suited to this part of the Orange River valley include lucerne, grapes and wheat, with subsidiary crops of vegetables, deciduous fruits and maize.

Some of the water abstracted for irrigation from the Orange River drains back to the river as return flows, for potential use downstream (or as part of the freshwater requirements for the estuary at the Orange River mouth). A proportion of the water used in urban areas is also used non-consumptively and again becomes available as effluent. Effluent typically evaporates from maturation ponds, or may be absorbed by irrigation and infiltration.

Opportunities

The Orange River provides a significant source of water that is available for irrigation and the low population density results in a regime where even though it is arid area water availability per capita is generally high.

Constraints

The main constraints in respect to surface water include:

- Most of the water in the area originates in up-stream catchment over which there is little local control.
- The negative yield of the Orange River resulting from the high evaporation and caused by the riparian vegetation along the slopes of the river which by-far exceed the run-off yield;
- the dependence of agriculture for irrigation on surface water,
- insufficient measurement, monitoring and control of water used for irrigation, which is by far the largest water use sector in the water management area; and
- Inefficient management of releases from Vanderkloof Dam and the lack of control structures to facilitate this.

Issues

The following are the main issues that should be taken into account:

- The dry climate of the region and the limited potential of water resources which naturally occur in the water management area. Both surface and groundwater are already fully developed and utilized;

³ Refer to Siyanda EMF as completed in April 2008 for more details

- The need for poverty relief and availability of water (approval in principle) for settlement of emerging irrigation farmers; and
- The need to implementation of efficient flood management measures in co-operation with upstream water management area.

b. Waste

Both general and hazardous wastes are produced in the area. Waste in the “garden waste” classification originating from households and agriculture is the biggest contributor to the waste stream.

The following objectives have been set in the local municipalities in order to improve the status quo of waste management in the area:

- Upgrading of existing landfill sites;
- provision of new landfill sites;
- upgrading and improvement of current waste management services rendered by the municipalities;
- initiate recycling projects; and
- Extent services in un-serviced areas.

Opportunities

Growth in waste management industry, particularly in recycling is envisaged for Siyanda. This could contribute to poverty alleviation by providing sustainable employment opportunities.

The large quantity of bio-degradable waste may hold possibilities for composting and even biogas generation in future.

Constraints

The current lack of resources, especially financial and human resources puts pressure on the !Kheis to render adequate waste management services.

Issues

- An Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) is in the process of being developed for Siyanda and its local municipalities. This Plan needs to be aligned with the IDP of !Kheis
- There is uncontrolled illegal dumping in places.
- Illegal dumping impacts on the sensitive economic sectors such as tourism.
- Illegal dumping is also a concern in sensitive environments.
- Dissatisfaction of the refuse removal services is prevalent.

c. Energy

Opportunities

Due to the climate of the area there is huge potential to utilise solar energy more widely, especially in the remote areas of the district.

Two projects busy to unfold – Bokpoort and Kleinbegin area.

Constraints

The small communities in sparsely populated areas make effective distribution of electricity very difficult in some areas.

Issues

The main issues in respect to electricity supply are:

- In areas not supplied with electricity, candles and wood remains the main energy sources;
- the strong reliance on wood is not sustainable over the long term and can lead to the overexploitation of especially Camel Thorn trees in the area; and
- alternative energy sources are not utilised to potential in the area.

The long term sustainability of service delivery to isolated small populations is an issue that will have to be dealt with at some point.

The main environmental issues that may cause negative impacts in !Kheis and have to be addressed includes:

- the protection of vegetative groundcover across the area against overgrazing and other activities such as 4x4 and quad bike driving;
- the effect that inappropriate irrigation may have on the salination of soil in places;
- the provision of services, especially water, to small populations in remote areas that may be unsustainable over the long term;
- the extensive use of firewood for cooking and heating that may be a threat to especially the protected Camel Thorn trees in places; and

Due to the nature of the vast area with a low population there are no significant land use conflicts in the area that needs to be addressed with the exception of activities within the Orange River floodplain.

3.7 SPATIAL ANALYSIS AND LAND REFORM

The !Kheis area is predominantly a rural area, existing of seven towns and 2 settlements. The municipality is in process to develop its own Spatial Development Framework with the assistance of Dept of Rural Development and Land Reform.

- Groblershoop is the main town, with a farm Dassiekop that was bought according to the governments' Land Reform Programme. The town was properly planned.
- In Wegdraai, Topline, Grootdrink and Boegoeberg township establishment took place. At Wegdraai commonage land was also bought according to the Land Reform

Programme. In Gariep and Opwag some open spaces should still be filled in order to integrate the Community and make service delivery easier.

- At Groblershoop, Boegoeberg and Gariep informal housing emerged, for which proper town planning is needed.
- At Opwag formal township establishment should still take place.

Persons	2001	1996
Males - 0 to 4	1019	822
Males - 5 to 14	1726	1748
Males - 15 to 34	2596	2433
Males - 35 to 64	2176	1702
Males - Over 65	376	278
Females - 0 to 4	1043	832
Females - 5 to 14	1786	1712
Females - 15 to 34	2609	2326
Females - 35 to 64	2267	1855
Females - Over 65	428	327
Males - Total	7893	6983
Females - Total	8133	7052

3.8 DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS

For the purposes of this draft document, the Municipality decided to only document the latest information and statistics derived from Census 2001, while still waiting on the information of the 2011 stats..

Persons	2001	1996
African	743	401
Coloured	13784	12469
Indian	6	0
White	1494	1098
Total Population	16027	14121

Please note that the following tables also indicate the latest changes between Census 1996 and Census 2001 statistics. This indication would assist in identifying trends and areas where development has taken place and those which still need a lot of development and strategic planning attention.

Persons	2001
None	2817
Pre-school	163
School	3315
College	4
Technikon	2
University	2
Adult Education Centre	0
Other	6

3.8.1 Population Group

The population density of the !Kheis Municipal Area has increased since 1996, although it is still very low. It further increases at certain times during the year, caused by seasonal workers coming into the area from Kuruman, Papierstad and Olifantshoek.

3.8.2 Gender By Age

The census data indicates an increase in population as well as, that 49% of the current population are male and 51% are female.

3.8.3 Age

The age groups are especially important, since it could be determining for the planning of services which needs to receive priority attention at each town. Like for instance, the need for medical and social services would be higher in a town where the percentage of “old people” is higher than the rest of the population.

Migration of old people from farms to towns also places a higher burden on the Municipality, especially relating to service delivery.

Persons	2001	1996
Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	2645	1817
Community/Social/Personal	328	318
Construction	139	161
Electricity/Gas/Water	92	74
Financial/Insurance/Real Estate/Business	75	15
Manufacturing	171	157
Mining/Quarrying	9	11
Private Households	397	261
Transport/Storage/Communication	68	117
Undetermined	134	488
Wholesale/Retail	369	262

Persons	2001	1996
0 to 4	2062	1644
5 to 14	3512	3461
15 to 34	5205	4761
35 to 64	4443	3538
Over 65	804	599

3.8.4 Education Institutions Being Attended by 5 to 24 year olds

It is quite worrying to see that only a very small percentage of people currently attend any tertiary education institutions. This directly impacts on the skills development levels and employment figures in the area.

Persons	2001	1996
Employed	4429	3677
Unemployed	1162	1079
Not Economically Active	4128	-
Total Labour Force	5591	-

3.8.5 Highest Education Levels Attained by Over 20 year olds

Persons	2001	1996
No Schooling	1991	1922
Some Primary	2694	2207
Complete Primary	977	867
Secondary	2028	1554
Grade 12	934	484
Higher	342	243

The analysis indicates, however, a definite increase in people having some primary, secondary as well as higher education.

3.8.6 Labour Force

According to the above table, 20.7% of the total labour force is unemployed. This directly impacts payments of Municipal services.

3.8.7 Industry

3.8.7.1 Agriculture

The agricultural sector is still the main economic sector. The commercial farmers, farm especially with sheep for meat production, while the emerging farmers also farm with sheep and goats. Provincial Government and Farm Africa are involved by capacitate the emerging farmers in sustainable farming and bookkeeping.

Livestock is marketed at Groblershoop, Upington, Johannesburg and Cape Town. Cotton, corn, wheat, tomatoes, peanuts, musk melons and pumpkins are cultivated under irrigation from the Orange River.

An abattoir is available at Groblershoop, where all livestock from the area, as well as other areas, are slaughtered. ±180 permanent jobs are created through the abattoir.

In the irrigation sector, focus is mainly placed on the cultivation of table grapes. There are also two wine cellars in the area, i.e. at Grootdrink and Groblershoop. High quality table wine is produced at these wine cellars, as well as quality grape juice. The products of these wine cellars have already received several national and international awards. Several permanent jobs are created through these wine cellars.

Lucerne mills at Boegoeberg also provide work to local people. The expansion of the production of Lucerne in the broader !Kheis area is in a planning process.

3.8.7.2 Tourism Sector

This sector has not yet reached its full potential. !Kheis Municipality have certain plans in place to stimulate the sector. Currently the Boegoeberg Dam is the most popular tourism attraction in the area. Additional tourism spots will be look at, discuss broadly.

Boegoeberg Dam

Under the previous Local Government, this tourism attraction was managed by the Bo-Karoo District Council. The process to place the facility under the jurisdiction of !Kheis Municipality has been finalised

The facility is especially popular for fishing, camping and water sport enthusiasts. A variety of birds and animals also occur.

Cultural tourism

!Kheis Municipal Area witnesses several native groups, stretching out across the area. Groups like the San, Korannas, Griekwas, Twanas, Coloureds, Whites and Xhosas, migrated across the area and settled within the area, at one or other time in the past. These groups each have their own culture. The opportunity exists to utilise these cultural treasures to draw tourists to the area.

Accommodation⁴

Accommodation and overnight facilities exists in the area. The accommodation sector is one sector where previously disadvantaged individuals (PDI) could get involved in, not only as labourers, but also as product owners.

Support Services

The following support services are available in !Kheis Area.

- **Attractions**

- Boegoeberg Dam
- Eselkloupan
- Wine Cellar tours
- Water Turbine at Winestead farm
- Bushmen drawings
- Witsand
- Mine dump – estate

- **Financial Services**

Limited Banking services are available in Groblersshoop, such as FNB, the rest are only agency services – Standard Bank and ABSA.

- **Airports**

The nearest airport is at Upington, ± 120km from Groblersshoop.

- **Information offices**

!Kheis Municipal Area is serviced by the tourism office at Upington. It is, however, part of !Kheis tourism strategy to establish its own Tourism Office at Groblersshoop.

3.8.8 Occupation

Persons	2001	1996
Clerks	162	111
Craft/Trade	181	244
Elementary	2735	2022
Legislators/Senior Officials	114	57
Plant/Machine Operators	120	122
Professionals	75	160
Service Workers	132	97
Agricultural/Fishery	637	-
Technicians	152	73
Undetermined	115	-

⁴ For more information on location and contact details, contact the !Kheis Municipality

Most individuals occupy elementary positions, which indicate the lack of skills development and capacity within the Municipal Area. This has a direct influence on the income and people's ability to pay for services.

3.8.9 Individual Monthly Income

Persons	2001	1996
None	9647	8303
R1 – 400	1892	454
R401 – 800	3035	3840
R801 – 1600	568	260
R1601 – 3200	402	227
R3201 – 6400	278	249
R6401 – 12800	103	53
R12801 – 25600	56	15
R25601 – 51200	22	14
R51201 – 102400	12	15
R102401 - 204800	9	-
Over R204801	3	-

The income levels of residents are especially important in determining the type of service which would be delivered to the Community, as well as the affordability thereof. Income levels indicate the economic abilities of a Community as well as the poverty levels within a respective Community.

A large number of residents are dependant on government pensions, implying that a large part of the residents of !Kheis earn less than R 2000-00 per month and that in itself has a negative influence on the payment of services.

In total 81% of Communities are subsidized by the services subsidy scheme.

3.8.10 Language

Persons	2001	1996
Afrikaans	15630	13860
English	68	22
IsiNdebele	2	0
IsiXhosa	74	22
IsiZulu	51	3
Sepedi	10	0
Sesotho	44	4
Setswana	140	106
SiSwati	1	0
Other	8	21

3.8.11 Disability

Persons	2001	1996
Sight	147	94
Hearing	64	61
Communication	20	-
Physical	233	74
Intellectual	49	38
Emotional	101	-
Multiple	43	15

The table indicates quite an increase in people suffering from disabilities, which should also effect the economic growth and sustainability of the Municipality.

3.8.12 Mode of Travel to Work or School

Persons	2001
Bicycle	70
Bus	378
Car Driver	439
Car Passenger	594
Minibus/Taxi	256
Motorcycle	18
Train	5
NA	8391
Foot	5252
Other	628

The existing roads in the !Kheis Municipal Area is mainly gravel roads, in a general unsatisfactory condition. The main road from Upington (N10) to Groblershoop is a tar road. Groblershoop is also connected by the N8 to Griekwastad and by the N10 to Marydale. The rest of the connecting roads in the !Kheis area is gravel roads, which are in a unsatisfactory condition.

The internal roads and streets have mainly gravel surfaces. Storm water drainage is poor and properties are sometimes flooded in the rainy seasons.

3.8.13 Dwelling Type

Households	2001	1996
Formal	3038	2168
Informal	617	415
Traditional	223	341
Other	7	17

Although an increase is shown in formal housing, a large amount of households still only have informal housing.

3.8.14 Source of Energy for Lighting

Households	2001	1996
Electricity	2377	1784
Gas	19	7
Paraffin	81	137
Candles	1364	979
Solar	8	-
Other	37	23

A definite increase in electricity provision of almost 600 households since 1996 is indicated. This figure is, however, not yet sufficient and some households in newly developed residential areas struggle without electricity.

3.8.15 Refuse

Households	2001	1996
Municipal Weekly	1749	1514
Municipal Other	16	7
Communal Dump	101	141
Own Dump	1921	1173
No Disposal	99	48

3.8.16 Sanitation

Households	2001	1996
Flush Toilet	1312	1348
Flush septic tank	584	-
Chemical toilet	5	-
VIP	527	-
Pit latrine	163	509
Bucket latrine	21	252
None	1274	818

A positive indication in the table above is the decrease in pit latrines and bucket systems, directly linked to the project initiated by the Siyanda District Municipality, in order to improve sanitation systems in the district. This is further evident in the increase in Flush Septic Tanks and VIP toilets since 1996.

3.8.17 Telephone

Households	2001	1996
Telephone and Cell phone in Dwelling	346	-
Telephone only in Dwelling	193	512
Cell phone	480	-
Neighbour	612	372
Public Telephone	1430	1044
Other - Nearby	176	658
Other - Not Nearby	280	104
No Access	368	235

The whole area is served by Telkom and cell phone services are also available.

3.8.18 Water

Households	2001	1996
Dwelling	806	777
Inside Yard	1902	1395
Community Stand	543	350
Community stand over 200m	200	-
Borehole	38	75
Spring	3	316
Rain Tank	6	14
Dam/Pool/Stagnant Water	40	-
River/Stream	227	-
Water Vendor	3	-
Other	116	0

An increase appeared in the provision of water provision in dwellings and on-sites, as well as community stands.

Through the development and implementation of the Water Management Programme, the Municipality purposes to address the needs of individual households for easy access to good quality drinking water. And in this instance the water purification system that's been upgraded seems to enhance the quality of water and the continuous/regular flow of water.

3.8.19 Annual Household Income

Households	2001	1996
None	285	182
R1 - 4800	422	66
R4801 - 9600	1126	798
R9601 - 19200	1048	1238
R19201 - 38400	560	302
R38401 - 76800	265	113
R76801 - 153600	121	79
R153601 - 307200	73	37
R307201 - 614400	32	10
R614401 - 1228800	11	-
R1228801 - 2457600	3	-
Over R2457600	4	-

A concern to the municipality should be the large number of households (76%) still earning less than R 25 000 per annum. This has a direct influence on services delivery, service payment and economic growth.

3.9 SOCIO ANALYSIS

3.9.1.1 Health

!Kheis Municipality has health facilities available in:

- Groblershoop
- Wegdraai
- Topline (Mobile)
- Grootdrink
- Boegoeberg
- Gariep (Mobile once a week)
- Opwag (Mobile once a week)

Each clinic has access to a nursing sister and, some are understaff and most of the time without medicine. No services are available when the nursing sister isn't on duty. The nearest hospital is Upington, 120km from Groblershoop.

- Only five ambulance drivers and two ambulances are available for emergency. The ambulance drivers work single on a shift, without any assistance and the area are vast.
- Sometimes, while the ambulance is on its way to Upington, emergencies or deaths occur, since no service is then available or because patients have to wait very long for the ambulance or due to the very long distance to the nearest hospital.
- The clinic at Groblershoop is ± 7 km from the Community it must serve. Sick people struggle to walk 7km to the clinic.
- The service hours of the clinics could be increased to 24 hours per day, but a shortage in staff makes this impossible.

- The nursing sister at Wegdraai works 2 days per week at Wegdraai, 2 days at Topline and 1 day on the farms in the area. If she isn't available, the clinics are closed.
- If the nursing sister takes leave from work, no services are available.
- Medical doctor visits happened on an ad-hoc base, once a month, and only for two hours.

3.9.1 Social Services

- Provided by an NGO, i.e. Child and Family Care
- Two Social Workers is currently not sufficient for the large area which needs to be serviced.

General social problems include:

- Statutory work with Juvenile offenders
- Marriage problems
- Counseling of molested children
- Parental guidance groups for foster parents
- Family violence – Vulnerable Groups (women, children and old age) abuse
- Removal of children
- Therapy, e.g. Spelling therapy
- Counseling

The Communities are far from each other and without proper transport and a vehicle; proper social services cannot be rendered.

3.9.2 Sport and Recreation

- Groblershoop has a sport stadium that has been built in 2001 and Topline which had been built in 2008 and needs upgrading.
- Other towns and settlements have no facilities

3.9.3 Cemeteries

There is a need for new cemeteries in all communities. The possibility of the Municipality selling graves (holes) needs to be investigated.

3.10 LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL

!Kheis Municipality (Northern Cape) was previously a Municipality, composed in terms of the Provincial Proclamation No. 46 of 1994 and amended by Provincial Proclamation N. 64 of 1994. The Municipality was established in September 2000 and is currently in the process of transformation in order to stabilise as a category B Municipality. The Municipality now has to fulfil functions that are unfamiliar (as indicated in the Municipal Systems and Structures Acts). !Kheis Municipality falls within the borders of the Siyanda District Municipality, as indicated in Annexure A.

3.10.1 List Powers and Functions

POWER AND FUNCTION	PROVIDE SERVICE	SPECIFY
Air pollution	No	Not adequate staff / financial resources allocated
Building regulations	Yes	
Child care facilities	No	
Electricity reticulation	No	ESKOM
Fire fighting	Yes	Both district & local Municipal function
Local Tourism	No	District fulfils this function
Municipal Airport	Yes	Air strip in Groblershoop
Municipal Planning	Yes	Need more than 5 years to address municipal service backlog
Municipal Public Transport	No	Not authorised to fulfil the function
Pontoons and Ferries	No	Not adequate staff / financial resources allocated
Storm Water	Yes	Lack staff / financial resources to render full service
Trading regulations	No	District Municipality currently fulfil the function
Water (Potable)	Yes	Only in part of the Municipal area
Sanitation	Yes	In full municipal area
Beaches and Amusement facilities	No	Not adequate staff / financial resources allocated
Billboards and the display of advertisements in public places	No	Not adequate staff / financial resources allocated
Cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria	Yes	Lack staff / financial resources to render full service
Cleansing	Yes	Lack staff / financial resources to render full service
Control of public nuisance	No	Not adequate staff / financial resources allocated
Control of undertakings that sell liquor to the public	No	Not adequate staff / financial resources allocated
Facilities for the accommodation, care and burial of animals	No	Not adequate staff / financial resources allocated
Fencing and fences	No	Lack staff / financial resources to render full service
Licensing of dogs	No	Not adequate staff / financial resources allocated
Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public	No	Not adequate staff / financial resources allocated
Local amenities	No	Not adequate staff / financial resources allocated
Local sport facilities	Yes	Lack staff / financial resources to render full service
Markets	No	Local/District Municipal function
Municipal abattoirs	No	Not adequate staff / financial resources allocated
Municipal parks and recreation	Yes	Lack staff / financial resources to render full service
Municipal roads	Yes	Lack staff / financial resources to render full service
Noise pollution	No	Not adequate staff / financial resources allocated
Public places	Yes	Lack staff / financial resources to render full service
Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal	Yes	Lack staff / financial resources to render full service
Street trading	Yes	Lack staff / financial resources to render full service
Street lighting	Yes	Lack staff / financial resources to render full service
Traffic and parking	No	Not adequate staff / financial resources allocated
Pounds	No	Not adequate staff / financial resources allocated

Internal Municipal environment

See the Integrated Institutional Plan and organogram (Annexure G)

Cllr. W A Maritz is currently the Mayor of the !Kheis Municipal Council, supported by 6 councillors. The Municipal Manager is still acting, and needs to be appointed. One councillor from the !Kheis Municipality represents the Council at Siyanda District Municipality.

(a) Roles and Functions

The roles and functions of the different structures and political office bearers, as enclosed in the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000), haven't been finalised yet.

The following activities must still be completed:

- Performance Management System
- Delegations still to be filtered down
- Spatial Integration
- Zoning schemes and valuations

(b) Technical Department

The technical department doesn't have the necessary capacity to render a sufficient service. Since the expansion of the municipal boundaries, more pressure has been resting on this department. We are predominantly making use of consultants in compiling business plans and professional services in this regard.

(c) Administrative Department

This department functions under pressure due to the shortage of sufficient skilled personnel. Head of this department are also acting.

4. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND SHAPING OUR VISION

Whilst the previous phase focused very much on the present (*status quo*) situation in each of the !Kheis Municipality as a whole, the strategy phase focuses on the future through the setting of objectives, and also on how to get there by making use of developmental strategies.

Therefore, the outputs of this phase, is the development of a vision for the municipality, as well as objectives and strategies linked to each of the previously mentioned issues.

In order to develop the above-mentioned outputs during this phase, issues as identified and analyzed during the previous phase were work shopped. Objectives and strategies were amended in order to comply with the “**SMART**” tool, **S**pecific, **M**easurable, **A**chievable, **R**ealistic, and **T**imeous, as well as to be directly linked to an identified issue / priority need and lastly to be reflective of the whole municipal area.

4.1 Mission and Vision Statement

The **Vision** of the !Kheis Municipality formulated as follows:

“The development of an institution, focussing on transparent, loyal and effective service delivery to the residence of the !Kheis Municipal Area.”

The **Mission** of !Kheis Municipality is as follows:

‘To promote economic development to the advantage of the communities within the boundaries of the !Kheis Municipality this will be done by the establishment and maintenance of an effective administration and a safe environment in order to attract tourists and investors to the area’.

4.2 Development Principles

During the councils strategic planning session, the following general principles and values were identified as guidelines for the daily activities of the !Kheis Municipality:

- Healthy relationships
- Transparency
- A thorough knowledge of the community, which is served by the !Kheis Municipality, specifically with regard to the needs of that community.
- The implementation of a development orientated approach to Local Government.
- Discipline among officials and councillors
- Effective communication – externally as well as internally among all the role-players
- Self-respect
- Building capacity among the staff and Community wherever possible in order to enable them to play an effective role in Local Government.
- A responsibility towards all voters’ interest groups within the Councils’ district boundaries
- The dissemination of information to all interest groups and within the organization itself, to empower everyone involved.
- To have respect for the democratic principles demanded by law and set out by the Councils’ Code of Conduct
- To develop and approved the delegations of power of the council
- To host a policy workshop on all relevant policies, new and reviewed
- Effective implementation on the LGTAS
- The following of the “Batho Pele” principles in the Councils’ approach to service delivery

In all activities of the !Kheis Municipality a continuous attempt will be made to keep these principles in mind.

4.3 Goals

With the vision and the above principles as guidelines, the input and needs of the inhabitants as a base and the background information, the following general development goals have been identified for the municipality:

- The creation of a healthy and environmental friendly environment within and outside of the Councils' municipal boundaries, must be attempted
- The promotion of a safe and tourism friendly environment should be furthered in order to promote tourism and investor interest in the area.
- The promotion of human resources within and outside the organization through training and the implementation of new technology aids.

4.4 Developmental Objectives

The development objectives of !Kheis Municipality is directly linked to the mentioned issues in chapter three as follows:

The purpose of a development objective is to indicate "what" needs to be obtained in order to achieve your vision based on the shortcomings identified during the analysis phase. An objective needs to be formulated in order to address all the issues. During the workshop the Steering Committee and Representative Forum agreed on certain "objectives" to focus on the following strategy phase.

4.4.1 Priority Issues and Objectives

As mentioned before, the initial list of priority issues were clustered and prioritised during this Draft IDP process, and therefore objectives also had to be scrutinised accordingly. The new developed objectives, informed by the initial list of issues and objectives are as follows:

PRIORITY ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
1. Lack of a well organized and effective systems and implemented policies and plans to manage and serve the whole Municipal Area	improve the capacity within the Municipality as well as to establish effective systems for management and rendering of sustainable services to the Community of !Kheis Municipality, by Decemberr 2012.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The restructuring of the human resources at the Municipality, including staff training and appointment of additional staff • Upgrading of the Administrative and Financial systems, including training on how to use these systems • Compilation of necessary strategic plans and policies to guide management and operations
2. Lack of proper and sufficient water provision	To provide access for all the resident of !Kheis Municipality, to clean drinking water, according to RDP standards, by June 2013..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of bulk, • Provision of external water supply • Upgrading of existing water networks and sanitation systems
3. Lack of proper and sufficient accommodation/ housing	To provide 500 plots to communities within the whole !Kheis Municipal Area by September 2012 Provide 76 houses to communities like Grootdrink, Topline, Wegdraai, Boegoeberg and Sternham by June 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of basic serviced sites • Provision of low-cost housing • Provision of alternative housing schemes
4. Lack of good quality roads infrastructure, including storm water systems as well as efficient transport system	To improve road infrastructure in the whole municipal area on an annual basis, in order to make communities more accessible to all residents, as well as to make public transport more efficient.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of storm water systems • Upgrading of roads and streets infrastructure • Development of new roads and streets • Maintenance of existing roads and streets infrastructure • Upgrading of the canal from Boegoeberg to Upington
5. Lack of proper and sufficient sanitation and sewerage systems to all residents	To provide access for all the resident of !Kheis Municipality, to sanitation and sewerage systems, according to RDP standards, by June 2014 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To legalise all existing landfill sites in !Kheis Municipality by December 2012 • To development an additional landfill site in !Kheis Municipality according to the demand 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of sanitation up to the minimum NTOD standard • Upgrading of current sewerage systems
6. Low levels of skilled people as well as high levels of poverty and unemployment	To create an environment in which to empower the Community through capacity building and skills development, as well as for economic growth relating to the agricultural, mining and tourism sector, in order to reduce unemployment and poverty with at least 5%, by June 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity Building of small and emerging farmers • Capacity building of youth • Skills Development programmes • Provision of necessary agricultural infrastructure and improved livestock production • Possible establishment of agri-industries to add value to agricultural products • Determining possibilities of mining in the area • Development, integration and management of the tourism industry

7. Lack of quality health and emergency services and facilities	To provide access to good quality health and emergency services for all the residents of !Kheis Municipality, by June 2013.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading and improvement of health facilities and emergency services • Provision of new services • Equipping / capacity building of health personnel
8. Lack of sufficient cemeteries.	To provide proper cemetery facilities in all wards of !Kheis Municipality by June 2014.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading of existing cemeteries • Development of new cemeteries
9. Proper planning and development of Opwag	The township establishment of Opwag by June 2015, in order to plan and develop the towns to their full potential.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town Establishment of Opwag
10. Lack of sport and recreation facilities	To provide access to good quality Sport and Recreation facilities for all the youth and the rest of the community of !Kheis Municipality, by 2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading of existing sport and recreation facilities • Provision of new sport and recreation facilities • Provision of parks in all townships • Provision of public swimming pool
11. Lack of sufficient and effective telecommunication systems	To Provide sufficient and effective access to communication systems to all residents of the !Kheis Municipality by June 2013.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading of existing communication networks and systems • Establishment of new communication systems and networks, i.e. Cellphones
12. Lack of electricity provision to all residents	To provide access to electricity for all residents of !Kheis Municipality by June 2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of electricity networks to those areas without networks • Erection of street lights in areas where needed

4.4.1.5 Priority Needs and Issues

It is important to note that during this IDP Review Phases it was decided to review the initial list of needs, issues, and projects, and for the purposes of alignment between the different phases within the IDP, to cluster some of the issues. Objectives and strategies were also amended to comply with the “SMART” tool, i.e. Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, and Timeous.

For the purposes of this Draft IDP document, more focus was therefore placed on the amended Issues, Objectives, Strategies and Projects. However, it is important to mention that none of the initial issues were left out, since the process is driven by the Community. Issues were only clustered and restructured to enhance strategic and integrated planning, which the IDP envisages to be.

4.5 Needs and Issues per Town / Settlement

During the council's public participation processes, the following issues was raise.

Groblershoop	Grootdrink	Topline	Wegdraai	Opwag	Gariep	Boegoeberg
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing • Sanitation • 24hr Clinic Services • Job creation • Community Halls • Upgrading of streets • Storm water • Cemeteries • Renaming of streets • Public swimming pool • School • Youth centre • High mast lights • Library 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing • Sanitation • Public phones • Job creation • Speed Bumps • Street name boards • Measuring of plots • Storm Water • IEC centre • High mast lighting • Internal roads • Vegetable garden 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanitation • Daily Clinic Services • Mobile post office • Public telephones • Job creation • School • Measuring of plots • Sport facilities • Street name boards • Electricity on plots • Storm water • SABC connection • Cemetery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing • Sanitation • Public telephones • Financial help to emerging farmers • Sport facilities • Job creation • Surfing of plots • Electricity in new extension • Street name boards • Storm water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Provision • Sanitation • Township Establishm ent • Electricity • Housing • Cemeteries • Job creation • Public telephones • Storm Water • Access road • Park • School • Multi-purpose centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing • Sanitation • Water provision • Electricity • Storm Water • Access road • Speed bumps • Inner streets • Vegetable garden • Clinic • Upgrading of school • Park • Stone project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing • Sanitation • Mobile police • Better clinic services • Job creation • Mobile library • Speed bumps • Cemeteries • Storm water • Stop signs • Access road • Multi-purpose centre • Sport facilities • High mast lights

4.6 Needs and issues as identified by the IDP Representative Forum during this Draft IDP Phase:

Noted that a final IDP Public Participation Process will take place in May 2012 in the varies areas of !Kheis Municipality. However it is been envisage that more of the community priority needs may be added.

Issues as agreed upon by the IDP Steering Committee as well as IDP Representative Forum, for the Draft IDP Process in !Kheis Municipality are as follows:

1. Lack of a well organized and **effective systems and implemented policies** and plans to manage and serve the whole Municipal Area
2. Lack of proper and sufficient **water provision** in some of the areas
3. Lack of proper and sufficient **accommodation / housing**
4. Lack of good quality **roads infrastructure**, including **storm water** systems as well as efficient **transport system**
5. Lack of proper and sufficient **sanitation and sewerage** systems to all residents
6. Low levels of skilled people as well as high levels of **poverty and unemployment**
7. Lack of quality **health and emergency services** and facilities
8. Lack of sufficient **cemeteries** to cater for the increasing mortality rate
9. Proper **planning and development** of Opwag
10. Lack of **sport and recreation** facilities in some of the areas
11. Lack of sufficient and effective **telecommunication systems**
12. Lack of **electricity** provision to some residential areas

For more information please consult previous IDP's.

5. Establishing a 5-year focus: Our strategic agenda

5.1 Legal context

In accordance with section 25 of the Municipal System Act the Council must adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the Municipality, called an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) that:

- link, integrate and co-ordinate plans and take into account proposals for the development of the Municipality,
- align the resources and capacity of the Municipality with the implementation of the plan,
- form the policy framework and general basis on which annual budgets must be based,
- be compatible with national and provincial development plans and planning requirements binding on the Municipality in terms of legislation.

5.2 Key Performance Areas

The Table below identify the critical elements within the five Key Performance Areas (KPA) the SPM have set for itself and to link it to the Directorate mainly responsible for the specific KPA although it should be recognised that it is a corporate function and responsibility lies with the Corporate Centre – the Executive Management Team. The table also attaches the proposed strategic objectives within each KPA with targets - including and linked to national and provincial objectives and targets. The table therefore articulates the 5-year focus and priority emphasis in each one of the KPA's.

BASIC AND SUSTAINABLE SERVICE DELIVERY

It is critical that priority be given to the implementation of the Alternative Service Delivery Framework. Not only to deal with has the non-core functioned of the Municipality but also to investigate alternative options of delivering on the core functions/services. The following issues emanating from the ASDF should receive priority attention:

- Alternative option for the Fresh Produce Market
- Alternative option for the Resorts
- Further investigations in terms of the priorities set out in the ASDF

It has become clear from the analysis that the present service delivery framework of SPM is not financially sustainable. A strategic shift needs to be taken from the provision of new infrastructure to a more balanced provision of new infrastructure and the recapitalization, refurbishment and upgrade of aging infrastructure. In this regard it is crucial to prepare and implement **the Long Term Infrastructure Maintenance and Operational Plan**.

New infrastructure, especially those related to housing, should be provided also in terms of what is financially affordable to the Municipality rather than just purely based on backlogs. It is also imperative to determine the long term operational cost of providing new infrastructure and services. The provision of new infrastructure and services should also be prioritised and equitably provided according to areas of deprivation.

A new strategic approach should also be taken in the provision of housing in line with the Human Settlement and Redevelopment Programme.

Apart from providing low cost housing according to backlogs per the housing subsidy, attention should also be given to other segments of the housing market.

Attention should be given to rental options as well as social housing in line with the Social Housing Policy for South Africa. In this regard close cooperation should exist between the Sol Plaatjie Housing Company and the Municipality as well as the further development of the initiative and partnership between the Municipality, Provincial Government and Conkim (housing support from the Netherlands).

The Directorates Infrastructure and Services and Community Development and Social Services is mainly responsible for this KPA.

- To provide 100% of households with basic electricity by 2015.
- To provide 100% of households with a metered water connection by 2014.
- To provide 100% of households with basic sanitation by 2014..
- To ensure that 150 km of internal streets and access roads are tarred by 2014
- To reduce water losses to 80% by 2013
- To have a 5-year Integrated Infrastructure and Assets Maintenance and Operations Plan in place by June 2013 – Sect 63 MFMA
- To effectively and efficiently manage, operate and maintain SPM's Infrastructure and Resources by 2013.
- To ensure that all informal settlement areas are upgraded in accordance with the Human Settlement and Redevelopment Programme by 2014.
- To ensure that residents live within 1 km from a cluster of public amenities by 2013.
- To provide shelter for all by 2016 based on current demographic projections.

MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFORMATION

Elements of this KPA aim at transforming the municipality for improved performance and service delivery and should deal with the following types of change management:

- Strategies for improving work methods;
- Strategies for changing structures and organisational design; and
- Strategies addressing behaviour, attitudes and values of staff.

Developmental programmes cannot efficiently be implemented without having an appropriate organisational vehicle with which to do it. In order to achieve this the following interventions is urgently needed:

- Core business analysis
- System and processes improvement;
- Business process engineering; and
- Management systems development.

The core business analysis has been done within the ASDF. Urgent attention however needs to be given in terms of the last 3 bullets. This is partly addressed in the MIS Strategy (dealing mainly with management information systems) prepared for the Municipality but needs to be consolidated and integrated with proper business and management processes for implementation.

This KPA is the responsibility of the Directorate Corporate Services

- To ensure that Management at all levels is 100% representative and in line with the Employment Equity Plan by June 2013
- To ensure that the Job Evaluation System is 100% implemented by 2012 financial year
- To ensure 100% implementation of the Skills Development Plan by June 2012
- To ensure enhanced service delivery with efficient institutional arrangements by 2012.
- To ensure the development and implementation of an Integrated Information Management System by 2013.
- To ensure that efficient business processes and management systems is 100% in place and functional by 2013.
- To ensure that the micro organisational restructuring is 100% complete by June 2013

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (LED)

Implementation of the City Development Strategy linked to the review/implementation of the following strategic plans:

- Spatial Development Framework
- Local Economic Development Strategy and CBD Revitalisation Strategy
- Urban Renewal Business Plan
- Integrated Transport Plan
- Poverty Alleviation Strategy

In this regard it is important to ensure that funds be made available to either create the necessary human resource capacity in-house or to buy the necessary expertise in the open market. It speaks for itself that at the present allocation of funding and available human resource capacity SPM will not be able to deliver on this KPA. It has also been shown in analysis that without effective management of the declining economy and ensuring the that aging infrastructure are replaced and properly maintained, SPM will not be viable over the long term and will not be able to in a sustainable manner deliver on its service delivery mandate. Issues that need urgent addressing through the Operational Budget (apart from the capital projects listed) is to ensure capacity in the following crucial areas:

- Urban Planning
- LED Unit – strategic planning and negotiation capacity to source outside funding
- Property Section
- Intergovernmental relations and communication
- Investor confidence

These issues mainly resort within the responsibility of the Directorate: Strategy, Economic Development and Planning.

- To ensure local economic growth of 4% by 2014*
- To half the present rate of unemployment by 2014*
- To ensure that the Municipality procure 60% of its procurement budget to BEE and SMME Enterprises by 2013
- To reduce the number of households living in poverty by 5% per annum

NOTES

The indicators linked to these objectives and targets are mainly outcome indicators for which SPM has not yet developed the necessary measuring instruments. It will be critical – as part of the LED initiatives to start to develop these tools in order to set benchmarks to measure against. At present it is not possible to know whether any of the LED initiatives are making any in-roads to create economic development and whether impact is made to create a better standard of living for all.

It is also doubtful whether the Municipality will be able to achieve the first two objectives based on the economic analysis in this document the present state of economic development in the municipal area.

The National Framework for

Local Economic Development (LED) in South Africa (released in August 2006) promotes a strategic approach to the development of local economies and a shift away from narrow municipal interests focussed only on government inputs into ad-hoc projects. The application of the National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP), Industrial Policy, ASGI-SA and the Provincial Growth and Development Strategies (PGDSs) through joint action with municipalities institutionalised in IGR forums is the driving force for local and hence national economic growth and development. SPM cannot achieved achieve LED unilaterally. In this regard the initiatives in the proposed CDS are of utmost importance.

MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT

<p>Elements in this KPA mainly centre on the sound financial management strategies of the Municipality in line with the MFMA. The financial strategy should define sound financial management and expenditure control as well as means of increasing revenues and external funding for the Municipality to achieve its development priorities and objectives. It should further address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue raising strategies • Asset management strategies • Financial management strategies • Capital financing strategies • Strategies that will enhance cost-effectiveness • Operational financing strategies 	<p>This is mainly the responsibility of the Directorate Financial Services but each Directorate has certain financial management responsibilities ascribed to it by the MFMA.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To increase the payment level to 95% by 2014 ○ To reduce the administration cost to 35% by 2012 ○ To spend at 100% of the Capital Budget annually ○ To increase the municipal reserves by at least 1% per annum ○ To raise the Debt Coverage Ratio to 2:1 by 2012 ○ Outstanding Service Debtors to Revenue (Target?) ○ Cost Coverage Ratio to (Target) by 2012To ensure the effective management of the Operational Budget by 2012
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GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

<p>Elements of this KPA deals with issues such as managing the interface between politicians and the administration, inter-governmental relations and communication/interaction with stakeholders and communities. Issues to be addressed include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External communication strategy • Inter-governmental relations strategy • Re-establishing the stakeholder consultative forum 	<p>This KPA is mainly the responsibility of the Directorate Corporate Services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To ensure democratic and accountable governance by 2012 by ensuring a qualified Audit Report ○ To establish structured public participation process for the different levels of planning and development processes of the Municipality by June 2012 ○ To ensure that all wards have formally elected and functional ward committees by July 2012 ○ To ensure that a comprehensive communication system is in place by July 2013 ○ To ensure 75% satisfaction of residents and Councillors with frontline, face-to-face, telephonic and over-the-counter service of the Municipality by 2012
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6. EXTENT AND DETAIL OF PROJECTS

In the chapter detailed actions and projects, linked to costs, financial sources and time scales are discussed.

6.1 Projects and Designs

In the previous chapter (5) the main objectives of the Council and the community as a whole, were discussed. In order to reach these objectives and to address certain difficulties, we therefore look in detail at specific projects and actions, which are needed to achieve these objectives and to address all public input, problems etc.

6.2 Projects Planned (including unfunded projects)

PRIORITY AREA	PROJECTS	DATE	INDICATORS	COST	FUNDING SOURCES	STATUS OF PROJECT
1. Functioning of the Municipality	Training & capacity building of councillors & officials	Ongoing	Improved knowledge, implementation & effective functioning	R 250 000	Internal External (LGSETA /MTI/DWA ect)	
2. Water Provision	Upgrading of Wegdraai Bulk Water Supply	2012/13/14	Provide sustainable water to the community Improved service delivery Improved standard of living Accessibility to water	R 2,9mil	MIG	Doing a case study on the supply capacity

PRIORITY AREA	PROJECTS	DATE	INDICATORS	COST	FUNDING SOURCES	STATUS OF PROJECT
	Upgrading of Grootdrink Bulk Water supply	2013/14/15	Improved infrastructure and water supply Provide sustainable water supply to community Improved living standard	R 3.3 mil	MIG	Doing a case study on the supply capacity
	Upgrading of the high lift storage tank in Gariep	2012/13/14 /15	Improved infrastructure and water supply Provide sustainable water supply to community Improved living standard	R2,4 mil	MIG	Compile Business plan
	Upgrading of the canal from Boegoeberg dam until Matjies river	2012/13/14	Improved infrastructure Provide sustainable water to the communities	Unknown	DBSA	BWUA applied for loan from DBSA

PRIORITY AREA	PROJECTS	DATE	INDICATORS	COST	FUNDING SOURCES	STATUS OF PROJECT
	Replacement of the Boegoeberg raw water pipeline from canal to the plant	2012/13/14	Improved infrastructure Improved service delivery Decrease water losses	R 2,1 mil	MIG	Case study Compile of business plan
	Water connections to cemeteries for the entire Municipal area	2013/14/15	Improved service delivery Accessibility to water	R 3.6 mil	MIG COGHSTA	Case study
	Develop a O&M Master plan	2012/13	Improved Service delivery	R 500 000	SALGA COGSTA DBSA	Applied for funding
	Bulk water provision for Opwag	2013/14/15	Improved Service delivery Accessibility to water	R 5,8 mil	MIG	Compile business plan

PRIORITY AREA	PROJECTS	DATE	INDICATORS	COST	FUNDING SOURCES	STATUS OF PROJECT
	Purchase and installation of domestic conventional and pre-paid water metres in the municipal area	2012/13/14	Improved service delivery Determine proper water balance Generate revenue	R 4,6 mil	DWA MIG COGHSTA	Business plan submit
	Service of 1500 new plots with water connections in Gariep, Grootdrink, Wegdraai, Topline, Wegdraai, Sternham and Boegoeberg	2012/13/14	Provide sustainable service Improved standard of living	R 7,4 mil	MIG COGHSTA	Business plan submitted
3. Accommodation/ Housing	Provision of subsidy housing in all towns	2012/13/14 /15/16	Improved standard of living Improved shelter Provide proper housing	R 250 mil	COGHSTA	Project registration Approval of subsidies
	Planning & Surveying of 500 new plots in Sternham	2012/13	Provide shelter Improved infrastructure	R 1,2 mil	COGHSTA	EIA and surveying in process
	Building of 78 houses on infield sites, Grootdrink 20, Topline 10, Wegdraai 10, Brandboom 20 and Sternham 18	2012/13/14	Improved shelter Improved service delivery Improved standard of living	R 437 mil	COGHSTA	Business plans submitted. Projects partly approved

PRIORITY AREA	PROJECTS	DATE	INDICATORS	COST	FUNDING SOURCES	STATUS OF PROJECT
4. Roads/Storm water/ Transport	Managing of internal storm water in !Kheis area	2012/13/14	Upgraded infrastructure Improved service delivery Improved safety	R 8 m	DWA / MIG	Business plans submitted to MIG
	Upgrading of access road and street to Brandboom community	2012/13/14	Improved infrastructure Improved road safety Improved service delivery	R5,5 m	SANRAL EPWP MIG	Business Submitted
	Maintenance of internal roads by Provincial Dept. of Public Works	Ongoing	Improved safety Maintained infrastructure	Unknown	Public Works	Develop management according to priorities. Negotiations to expand current contract
	Erection of street name boards via renaming process	2012/13/	Improved tourism satisfaction Improved service delivery	R 200 000	EPWP Internal	Request for quotations
	Completion of the 1kilometre street in Sternham	2012/13	Improved safety Improved infrastructure	R 1.1 mil	EPWP	Revised business plan was again submitted

PRIORITY AREA	PROJECTS	DATE	INDICATORS	COST	FUNDING SOURCES	STATUS OF PROJECT
	Maintaining of all gravel roads in the municipal area	ongoing	Improved safety Improved infrastructure	R 1,4 mil	EPWP	Business completion
	Upgrading of internal streets in Groblershoop town	2012/13	Improved safety Improved infrastructure	R 2,8 mil	EPWP MIG	Business completion
	Upgrading of Municipal head offices	2012/13/14	Improved service delivery Improved infrastructure	R 800 000	MIG EPWP	Compile a business plan
	Upgrading of satellite offices in G/drink, Topline, W/draai, Brandboom and Sternham	2012/13/14	Improved service delivery Improved infrastructure	R 400 000	EPWP	Copmplie business plan
	Cleaning and Greening of all towns	2012/13/14	Improved infrastructure Improved safety	R 600 000	EPWP	Co
	Rooting out the waste in all the !Kheis communities	2012/13/14	Improved service delivery Improved infrastructure	R2,4 mil	EPWP	Compile a business plan

PRIORITY AREA	PROJECTS	DATE	INDICATORS	COST	FUNDING SOURCES	STATUS OF PROJECT
	Rooting out the dust on access roads to Gariep and Opwag	2012/13/14	Improved service delivery Improved infrastructure	R 1,6 mil	EPWP	Compile a business plan
	Upgrading of the 6,5 kilometre access road to Gariep and the 8 kilometre access road to Opwag	2012/13/14 /15	Improved service delivery Improved infrastructure	R 16 mil	EPWP MIG	Compile a business plan
	Develop a taxi rank for local and long distance taxi's in Groblershoop town	2012/13/14	Improved image of town Improved road safety	R 3,5 Mil	EPWP	Business plan was submitted
5. Sanitation / Sewerage	Upgrading of Pit toilet s in Wegdraai and Grootdrink and convert into a sewage network with a pump station		Improved infrastructure Improved service delivery Improved capacity	R 30 Mil	MIG	Compile business plan
	Upgrading of oxidation ponds in Brandboom	2012/13/14	Improved service delivery Improved infrastructure Improved capacity	R 5,47 mil	MIG	Business plan submitted
	Sewerage network system with pump station for Sternham and Duineveldt	2010/11/12 /13	Improved service delivery Improved environmental health	R 16 mil	MIG	Compile a business plan

PRIORITY AREA	PROJECTS	DATE	INDICATORS	COST	FUNDING SOURCES	STATUS OF PROJECT
	Sewerage network system for Wegdraai	2010/11/12 /13	Improved service delivery Improved environmental health	R 4,2 mil	MIG	Compile a business plan
	!Kheis UDS toilets	2012/13/14	Improved service delivery Improved health	R 12064050	MIG	Business plan approved
	Development of a new refuse landfill site in Groblershoop. IWMP proposes the development of One Regional Landfill Site	2012/13/14 /15	Improved health Improved service delivery Improved environmental health	At least R15million per site – rather look at one site for R20mil	DWA / DEA / MIG	Develop business plan & registration of sites
	Development of new refuse transfer stations in Wegdraai, Topline, Boegoeberg & Grootdrink IWMP proposes that existing illegal sites be either rehabilitated or changed into Waste transfer stations	2012/13/14	Improved Capacity Improved environmental health Improved service delivery	At least R5mil per site	DWA / MIG	Develop business plan & registration of sites

PRIORITY AREA	PROJECTS	DATE	INDICATORS	COST	FUNDING SOURCES	STATUS OF PROJECT
	Purchase of two(2) additional sewage removal trucks	2012/13	Improved environmental health Improved service delivery	R 2,3 mil	DWA	Funding secure Tender phase
6. LED/ Poverty	Avail land for emerging farmers.	Ongoing	Improved local economic development Improved agricultural production	R 20 m	Rural Development and Land Reform	Applied for funding
	Upgrading of infrastructure on farms	2012/13/14 /15	Improved Agricultural production Improved land care Increase in Local economy	R 3,4 mil	Internal/ SMIF/Land Care	Ongoing maintenance on commonage farms. Business plan developed
	Water rights for emerging farmers	Ongoing	Increase service delivery Increased agricultural production	Unknown	DACE Internal	Pre-planning
	Training & capacity building of farmers & emerging farmers	Ongoing	Improved Agricultural production Improved land care Increase in Local economy	Unknown	Land Affairs CETA	Analyse need for training and capacity building

PRIORITY AREA	PROJECTS	DATE	INDICATORS	COST	FUNDING SOURCES	STATUS OF PROJECT
	Feasibility study to determine the potential of mining in the area	Ongoing	Mining sector developed to its full potential	Unknown	External	Research & Planning to start. Feasibility study to be conducted
	Waste recycling Project	2012/13/14	Decrease in Waste Increase in Local Economy	R5mil	DEA	Pre-planning
	Development of an Integrated Tourism Plan	2012/13	Tourism sector developed to its full potential Increase in tourism Increase in employment opportunities	R 500 000	DM DEAT	Complie business plan
	Upgrading of the Boegoeberg Dam Resort	2012/13/14	Increase in tourism Decreased unemployment Upgraded infrastructure & Management	R 35 mil	PPP DOT	Business plan submitted
	Development of the Volgraafsig Dam	2012/13/14 15	Increase in tourism Decreased unemployment Upgraded infrastructure & Management	Unknown	PPP DOT	Pre-planning

PRIORITY AREA	PROJECTS	DATE	INDICATORS	COST	FUNDING SOURCES	STATUS OF PROJECT
	Develop a LED Strategy	2012/13	Empower SMME`s Decrease unemployment and poverty Increase in employment	R 250 000	DEAT DM	Draft inplace
	Establishment of an information office, curio shop, museum etc. linked with routes to other attractions, i.e. German war graves	2013/14/15	Increase in tourism Reduce unemployment Upgraded infrastructure	Unknown	PPP	Pre-planning
	Development of Tourism accommodation with a cultural link	2012/13/14	Community ownership Increase in tourism Decrease unemployment Upgraded infrastructure	Unknown	PPP	Pre-planning
7. Health / Emergency Services	Upgrading of medical service & facilities in Grootdrink, Boegoeberg, Topline & Wegdraai Develop new facilities in Gariep, Sternham & Opwag	2012/13/14	Improved health Improved safety Improved access to services	R 4,7 mil	Dept of Health Public Works	Compile of business plan
8. Cemeteries	Building of new cemeteries and upgrading in Groblershoop, Wegdraai,	2012/13/14	Upgraded capacity Improved service	R 4,7 mil	MIG	Compile of business plans

PRIORITY AREA	PROJECTS	DATE	INDICATORS	COST	FUNDING SOURCES	STATUS OF PROJECT
	Boegoeberg, Topline and Grootdrink		delivery Improved service delivery			
9. Planning & Development	Township Establishment of Opwag	2012/13/14 /15/16	Improved planning Improved infrastructure delivery	R 900 000	COGHSTA	Develop Business plan
	Development of SDF's and Land Use Management Plans	2012/13	Improved Land Use management	R 500 000	DBSA	Business plan was submitted to Dept of Rural development and Land Reform
10. Sport / Recreation	Upgrading of existing sport & recreation facilities in Topline, Wegdraai, Boegoeberg	2012/13/14 /15/	Decrease in crime Increase in youth participation Improved infrastructure Improved social welfare Improved public satisfaction	R 4,3 mil	LOTTO	Funding transferral from LOTTO needs to take place (one facility).
	Upgrading of library services in Topline, Wegdraai, Grootdrink & Boegoeberg	2012/13/14 /15/	Improved accessibility to information Improved educational / literacy levels	R 250 000	Sport, Arts & Culture	Develop a business plan

PRIORITY AREA	PROJECTS	DATE	INDICATORS	COST	FUNDING SOURCES	STATUS OF PROJECT
	New development of Sport & recreational facilities in Gariep, Wegdraai, Grootdrink & Opwag	2012/13/14 /15/16	Decrease in crime Increase in youth participation Improved infrastructure Improved social welfare Improved public satisfaction	R 5,7 mil	LOTTO MIG	Business Plans need to be submitted
	Radio station for the Community	2012/13/14 /15/16	Improved accessibility to information Improved social welfare Improved public satisfaction	Unknown	Internal / External	No planning yet
	New Gariep Sport facilities	2011/12/13		R5,5 mil	MIG	Budget Maintenance approved
11. Communication	Installation of Public Phones in Wegdraai, Gariep, Opwag, Boegoeberg Start local newspaper	2012/13/14	Improved telecommunication Improved service delivery Improved standard of living	Unknown	PPP	Negotiations need to happen between the Municipality & TELKOM

PRIORITY AREA	PROJECTS	DATE	INDICATORS	COST	FUNDING SOURCES	STATUS OF PROJECT
12. Electricity	Expanding community lighting	2012/13/14	Improved standard of living Improved infrastructure	Unknown	MIG DE	Business plan to be compiled
	Internal electrification of new residential areas	2012/13/14 /15	Improved standard of living Improved infrastructure	Unknown	NER/DE	Backlogs was submitted to Eskom
	Internal Electrification of Gariep	2012/13/14	Improved standard of living	Unknown	DE	Business plan to be compiled
	Internal Electrification of Opwag	2013/14/15 /16	Improved infrastructure			
	Development of a Energy Solar Plant (Wind) - Kleinbegin	2012/13/14 /15	Provisions of electricity Improved standard of living	Unknown	PPP	Negotiations with DE Prepare presentation to council
	Development of a Energy Solar Plant (Sun) – Bokpoort	2012/13/14 /15	Increase job opportunities			Identify piece of land

PRIORITY AREA	PROJECTS	DATE	INDICATORS	COST	FUNDING SOURCES	STATUS OF PROJECT
	Integrated Energy Centre Kheis	2012/13/14	Community ownership Decrease unemployment Upgraded infrastructure	Unknown	DE	Pre –Planning

7. Legally Required Sector Plans

During the first 5-year IDP various legally required sector plans were completed of which some are either in the process of being reviewed or will be reviewed during the 2008/9 financial year depending on whether the necessary resources can be secured to complete these plans.

The last phase of the compilation of an IDP includes the integration of the planned projects. This happens with the comparison of the various actions as planned and the merging of all actions which have an influence on, or are carried out by a specific department or section within the local government as an independent sector program, as prescribed by the IDP and/or other legislation.

The aim of this phase is to ensure that the individual sectoral programmes are in line with the strategic guidelines established earlier in the IDP process in order to address the involved community needs. The eventual aim is to align each of the following sectoral plans / programmes with each other.

Below is a summary of the status of all legally required sector plans. The complete documents are available..

Continue to ensure gender equity in its own organisation but when it is responsible for the implementation of projects gender equity will be a priority.

Policies pertaining to these two issues are applicable in all tender procedures of the Municipality.

7.1 *Water Services Development Plan*⁵

Latest Status Quo of the compilation and Implementation of this Plan to be included.

7.2 *Financial Plan*

A Financial Plan addressing the implementation of the MFMA in the Municipality has not been developed yet and should receive urgent attention. This plan needs to identify measures for qualified audit reports as well as strategies to increase revenue and other income. It also needs to address the capital shortfall in the budget linked to delivering services according to the IDP. Notwithstanding this, we do have commitments outlined that speak on all qualified issues on our audit report.

7.3 *Capital Investment Plan*

To now resort under the Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan.

7.4 *Municipal Action Plan*

This refers to the Audit Action Plan as annually compiled and implemented, regarding the audit outcomes.

⁵ For more information of the WSDP, please consult the !Kheis Municipality

7.5 Integrated Institutional Plan

An Institutional Plan has been developed and speaks to all areas of municipal activities. This Institutional Plan consists of all council's by-laws and policies in accordance with Section 15(1) of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000.

7.6 Integrated Monitoring And Performance Management System

The system is newly acquired. Implementation will start in the 2012-2013 financial year. The first evaluation is envisaged to take place in the first quarter. The PMS would have to constantly be aligned to the NSDP, PGDS as well as the IDP of our municipality. It therefore includes KPA's and KPI's with set targets to measure the performance of the organization, according to the IDP implementation, as well as individual PMS.

7.7 Spatial Development Framework

Siyanda DM has developed an SDF in 2009. !Kheis need to align its SDF in the next financial year to the District's SDF as well as submit Application for possible funding for the development of an SDF for the Municipality to Rural Development during 2012

7.8 Local Economic Development Plan / Strategy

Due to lack of capacity and alignment with the District LED Plan resulted in the non finalization of LED of Local Municipality. However a LED Framework has been drafted. This will enhance the LED process.

7.9 Integrated Tourism Plan

A draft Tourism Plan was developed for !Kheis by the former National Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism. This plan needs to be reviewed and integrated with our own ideas regarding Tourism and Environmental issues.

7.10 Disaster Management Plan

Definite strategies need to be compiled into the existing Plan in order to address the issue of Disaster Management within the Municipality. This would need to happen with the assistance and capacity building from the District Municipality, as well as the Department of Local Government and Housing.

7.11 HIV/AIDS Strategy

The HIV/AIDS forum of the Municipality has been established by the Mayor. We however, need to actively drive the process of completing an HIV/AIDS strategy to address the issue within the Municipal Area. Department of Health could also play a leading role in this development. We participate in the District Aids council, and received assistance and guidance from the District Aids forum.

7.12 Integrated Environmental Management Plan

Due to lack of resources, these plans have not yet been developed, however, the IDP has been aligned to the District Municipality's Environmental Management Framework. In addition an Environmental Plan of Action has been developed in collaboration with the National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA). The table below is a summarised version of the Environmental Action Plan for !Kheis developed in collaboration with DEA

Indicator	Municipal Status	Action Required	Funding Required
Theme 1: Atmosphere & Climate			
Air Quality Licenses	No Air Quality Plan in Place No inventory of air quality licenses exist.	No Immediate Action Required	None
Ambient Air Quality	Currently no Ambient Air Quality is measured; i.e. SO2 (PPB)		
Air quality complaints	No complaints are received / responded to		
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Greenhouse Gas Emissions is in no way measured at present		
Budget spent on Climate Change Research	No provision is made in the current municipal budget for research into climate change and its impact on the IDP	DEA to provide Capacity Building Programmes to both councillors and officials DEA to assist with sourcing of funding and developing clear ToR for future Climate Change Research	None
Theme 2: Biodiversity and Ecosystem Health			
Areas of conservation importance and local protected areas	No information available	Development of an SDP aligned to Siyanda SDF Development of an EMP Aligned to Siyanda EMF DEA already assisted municipality to align IDP with the Siyanda EMF. However, DEA to still assist with identifying specific strategies from the EMF and including it as projects / strategies within the IDP.	± R250 000 / plan
Invasive species on municipal land	No document has been compiled to plan the eradication of Alien Invasive Species, i.e. <i>Swarthaak/ Driedoring / Prosopis</i>	Development of Plan to Eradicate Alien Invasive Species	± R 250 000-00

Theme 3: Environmental Governance			
Municipality audited for compliance to NEMA principles	Not all plans, policies and programmes were audited for compliance to NEMA principles	<p>All plans, policies and programmes to be audited for compliance to NEMA principles</p> <p>DEA has developed a Legal Register for !Kheis in 2007. This has not yet been explained to the Municipal Council and no reporting is done on this register.</p> <p>DEA to present the Legal Register to the Municipality and to assist the Municipality to measure their compliance according to this Register.</p>	Unknown
IDP aligned to biodiversity policy	<p>Currently the Municipality does not have an SDF in place however, the IDP has been aligned to the National Biodiversity Strategy</p> <p>Bioregional Plan doesn't exist.</p>	Development of an SDP Aligned to Siyanda SDF	Already calculated above
Agenda 21	<p>The Municipality have not adopted Agenda 21 or its principles as well as the subsequent World Summit on Sustainable Development 2002 principles</p> <p>No implementation plan for Agenda 21 is available and in use</p> <p>No IDP projects currently included under Agenda 21</p>	<p>Council adoption of Agenda 21, WSSD, as well as National and Provincial SDF's</p> <p>Implementation Plan to be developed for Agenda 21</p> <p>IDP projects to be included under Agenda 21</p> <p>DEA to assist in all of the above, presenting the different documents to council for approval and aligning it with specific IDP Projects and Strategies</p>	None
Environmental Planning	<p>No Energy and Climate change strategy in place</p> <p>No Air quality management plan in place – Function fulfilled by District / Provincial Department</p> <p>No Waste Management Plan in place that is aligned with the Waste Management Bill – to be included in the Siyanda IWMP</p> <p>No Oil Spill Contingency Plan in place – not a</p>	<p>Energy and Climate Change to be prioritised as part of the IDP</p> <p>No immediate action required</p> <p>Draft IWMP of Siyanda and !Kheis to be finalised by the District and adopted by Council for Implementation</p> <p>No immediate action required</p> <p>Participation in cleanest town competition</p>	Unknown – Clear Budgets to be worked out with the assistance from DEA

	<p>current risk or priority</p> <p>Did not score on the cleanest town competition</p> <p>Water Services Development Plan Completed in 2002/3 -- not reviewed or implemented</p> <p>No Invasive Species Monitoring, Control and Eradication Plan in place</p>	<p>Implementation of WSDP</p> <p>Prioritise invasive species – monitoring, control and eradication as part of the IDP</p>	
Extent of unapproved listed activities	<p>No current activities are taking place without the necessary Record of Decision (ROD)</p> <p>No current activities are taking place with EIA approval</p>	All relevant projects to undergo an EIA for and ROD	To be included in Project Costing and Business Plans
RODs appealed and amended	No ROD's were appealed and none were subsequently amended within the Municipal area	No projects requiring an EIA to be implemented before an ROD was received.	
Environmental management and environmental education	No staff is employed by the Municipality for environmental management / education – Siyanda render Environmental Health service	<p>Municipality to start prioritizing these functions of Environmental Management and Education</p> <p>DEA to render Management assistance as far as possible in collaboration with the DM as well as DENC</p>	Unknown
Theme 4: Environmental Sustainability			
State of Environment Reporting	The municipality did not produce or contribute to a State of the Environment Report –	<p>To adopt Provincial SOER being reviewed at present</p> <p>DEA to assist in aligning the SOER with the Municipal IDP</p>	
Noise pollution	<p>No noise profile has been constructed</p> <p>Noise pollution not measured</p>	Measurement to start if it becomes a priority	

Access to water and sanitation	No of households with access to portable water within 200m of dwelling is unknown	Access to water should be funded through MIG projects Access to proper sanitation and sewerage services is an IDP priority and funding for these projects should be secured through the MIG – new developments Baseline information to become available urgently for planning processes	MIG application
Water-borne diseases per capita	No. of cases of water borne diseases are not measured	Should be measured if and where necessary	
Maintenance of waste water infrastructure	20% of Sewerage infrastructure services maintained annually 100% of sanitation infrastructure services maintained annually	Should be addressed through the WSDP as well as future Waste Management Plan	
Maintenance of waste water treatment facilities	No of sewerage plants maintained annually is unknown No of waste management facilities maintained in compliance with waste management regulations is unknown No of industrial water purification plants maintained annually is unknown No of waste water treatment plants which comply with Permit Issues is unknown	Baseline information to become available urgently for planning purposes	
Theme 6: Inland Water			
Water quality	No measured	Measurements to start where lacking	Unknown
Effect of storms	Not measured	Improve Storm Water Management where needed	Unknown

Theme 7: Land			
Listed activities approved	No land use management plan (LUMP) in place No spatial development plan (SDP) in place	Land Use Management Plans to be compiled and aligned to Siyanda's SDF Spatial Development Plan to be compiled and aligned to IDP and LUMP's	Already calculated above
Theme 8: Municipal Parks & Recreation Areas			
Parks & Recreation Areas	Not measured	Development and maintenance of Parks and Recreation Areas to be prioritized and budgeted for if and where needed Baseline information to become available	Unknown
Theme 9: Waste			
General waste per capita per year	Not measured / unknown	General waste to be monitored, and managed more properly Municipality to comply to the new Waste Management Act. DEA to conduct capacity Building programme to inform councillors and officials of their roles and responsibilities with regard to the Act and its Guidelines DEA) in collaboration with DENC and the DM) to assist the Municipality with tools to implement the act, i.e. measuring waste per capita, plan for recycling of waste, licensing existing landfill sites etc.	Part of Operational Budget
General waste recycled		Recycling of Waste to be prioritized and planned for	Unknown
Hazardous waste disposed of per capita per year		Management and monitoring of hazardous waste disposal if and where necessary	

Access to waste removal			
Illegal Dumping		<p>Illegal dumping to be measured.</p> <p>By-laws to be completed and action taken</p> <p>DEA to be contacted in the case of assistance needed</p>	
Landfill sites	<p>No landfill sites were licensed in terms of Waste Management Act or any previous legislation</p> <p>Remaining landfill available not measured</p>	<p>All Landfill sites to be licensed and registered</p> <p>Apply for MIG funds to conduct necessary EIA's</p> <p>Where necessary additional landfill to be planned</p> <p>DEA to assist with the process</p>	Unknown

7.13 *Integrated Waste Management Plan*

According to Section 11 of the National Environmental Waste Act, (Act 59 of 2008) all municipalities are required to complete an Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP). The IWMP of !Kheis is to provide a framework within which !Kheis Municipality can deliver a waste management service to all residents and businesses.

The plan covers all aspects of waste management. These are listed under the following headings in each section:

- **Governance** – Policy, by-laws and audits, economic sustainability, institutional issues, staff training; compliance with relevant policy and legislation; managing private sector involvement, engaging NGOs and CBOs interested in the waste field.
- **Waste Avoidance and Reduction** – Minimising waste by not creating the waste in the first place.
- **Treatment and Recycling** – Recycling initiatives in particular for glass, paper and cardboard, tins and cans. Treatment initiatives in particular composting of organics and the reuse of builders' rubble.
- **Collections** – Residential, business, agricultural, medical and industrial waste. Number of people not receiving a waste collection service, public cleansing, equipment and vehicle fleet, route optimisation.
- **Disposal** – Licensing, management, capacity, etc. of landfill sites and dumpsites.
- **Waste Information** – Waste information systems, weighbridges and collections.
- **Education and Awareness** – Public education and awareness initiatives regarding the impact of waste on the environment and people's health and the promotion of sound waste management practices.
- **Financial** – Tariffs, income and expenses, major cost items, debt collection and non-payment for services, funding.

A list of the high priority projects which were identified, are:

Waste policy and by-laws: The waste policy provides direction to waste management in a municipality while the by-laws provide the legislative power to enforce the vision stated in the policy.

Staff development: This project includes the development of a skills and competency framework to help KLM assess the current skill and competency levels of its staff as well as defining a development strategy for staff members.

Transfer stations: The current approach to waste disposal used by KLM is that each town has its own waste dumpsite. It is however proposed that KLM consider dealing with waste using a waste transfer station model. The model sees the development of transfer stations where waste that is collected from households and businesses, is temporarily stored before being transferred to a centralised regional landfill site on a weekly basis. Each transfer station would also include waste sorting operations where glass, tins and cans, paper and cardboard could be separated out from the waste stream for recycling. Garden waste would also be separated out for composting. About 35%, by volume, of the waste stream can be recovered for treatment and recycling. For the smaller towns (300 households and less) it is estimated that at most only two 'bakkie' loads of the remaining waste per week will need to be transported to the regional landfill site.

Collection services review and optimisation: As waste collection is the most costly activity of the waste management system it is important for a municipality to review these systems to ensure they are operating as efficiently as possible. Factors to be considered include type of collection vehicle, type of containers, frequency and the level of service, route optimisation and vehicle utilisation. The entire existing fleet is very old, incurring high maintenance costs and creating regular disruptions to service delivery due to vehicles breaking down.

Landfill management: Attention needs to be paid to the management of the landfill sites in the municipal area. All sites should be managed according to the Minimum Requirements for Waste Disposal by Landfill, 1998, produced by the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry. In order to achieve this, a landfill management audit and plan will need to be completed. Key to improving the management of these sites is development of the knowledge and skills of the municipal staff.

The current practice of uncontrolled burning of waste needs to be stopped immediately. According to the Minimum Requirements for Waste Disposal by Landfill 1998, the burning of waste is prohibited because of '... aesthetics, odours, and the potential of health dangers from air pollution' (DWAF 1998, p. 10-12) The Minimum Requirements do allow for possible exceptions on small landfills in rural areas, however these exceptions are only allowed after a burning permit is obtained and the burning needs to be done according to the guidelines given in the Minimum Requirements.

Closure and rehabilitation of unlicensed dumpsites: As noted above, should KLM choose to pursue the development of waste transfer stations and a regional landfill site, all the smaller dumpsites currently in use would need to be rehabilitated and closed.

Development of a regional landfill site: The transfer station model of waste management proposed above requires the development of a regional landfill site. Firstly, the feasibility of the transfer station and regional landfill site model will need to be assessed. Following this assessment potential sites will need to be identified. This will then be followed by an Environmental Impact Assessment and licensing process. Finally the landfill will need to be designed and constructed.

Abattoir waste: There is a large abattoir located in Groblershoop. KLM reported that the management of waste from this abattoir is problematic. A study is required to be undertaken to find an appropriate way forward in dealing with this problematic waste stream.

Agricultural waste: A plan needs to be developed for dealing with agricultural waste. The following steps should be taken:

- KLM together with Siyanda District Municipality (SDM) educate farmers on how to manage their waste according to the Minimum Requirements for Waste Disposal by Landfill 1998 (DWAF 1998).
- KLM or SDM collect the scrap metal from farms for recycling. This would help to clean up the environment as well as creating a possible business opportunity.
- It is imperative that a plan be put in place to deal with hazardous agricultural waste. KLM should create collection points where farmers can drop off containers that hold hazardous substances. It is important that these containers be separated out from the waste stream and disposed of in a responsible manner.

Way Forward June 2010

The IWMP has identified projects that will assist KLM in achieving its waste management goals. The projects have been outlined in the project tables. The next step will be for KLM to systematically work through the proposed projects drafting more detailed project implementation plans and setting target start and end dates for the projects. Several of the projects suggested require further study by way of feasibility or specialist studies. Those projects that should be given immediate attention have been identified through the criticality rating. The target completion dates for the identified projects have been recommended and need to be finalised by the KLM.

7.14 Poverty Reduction And Gender Equity Plan

To be included as part of an LED Plan and Strategy aligned to all Regional and Provincial Plans

8. CONCLUSION

8.1 Overview of the IDP Process

The IDP is an important tool as a mechanism to manage a community-driven and developmental-orientated local government that is thoroughly understood..

8.2 Revision and Updating

Integrated Development Planning is a dynamic process which does not stop with the completion of the document or its approval and submission to provincial governments, but actual implementation only start then. This document will therefore serve as a basis from which annual planning and reviewing will take place.

8.3 Aspects Which Need Attention

Currently the IDP document has certain aspects which still need to be completed within the near future, as indicated in Chapter 5. Some of these aspects have been started and as soon as completed, would form part of this document.

The compilation of an IDP for any town or area is a dynamic process, which doesn't necessarily end with the completion, approval and submission of a document. It is only the start of the new way of working towards future planning of the respective area. As the current actions are completed, new needs arise and new objectives need to be formulated to address these needs. This document therefore, serves as the foundation on which annual building and planning must take place.

In future review processes, more attention should be given to the Integration Phase of the document, as well as to monitoring of the effective and successful implementation of projects.

On national level it has been pointed out to almost all local authorities need to focus more of their planning on:

- a) Environmental issues,
- b) Alignment especially with regard to government departments and
- c) Sustainability of projects and programmes.

With this in mind this municipality already attempted to address some of the above-mentioned gaps in this IDP review process and are committed to continuing doing so in order to enhance developmental local government.